

MAYOR MAY OFFERS HELP

Wires Expression of Sympathy and Offer of Assistance to Mayor of Stricken City.

19 April, 1906.
Mayor, San Francisco:
Edmonton extends sympathy to unfortunate sufferers from disaster befallen your beautiful city. Will send relief in relief acceptable?

CHARLES MAY, Mayor.
The foregoing message of condolence and offer of assistance was wired to the mayor of 'Frisco by Mayor May this morning.

Details of the awful disaster will be awaited by many Edmonton people with feelings of intense anxiety. There are at the present time in the city many people from San Francisco direct and there are also in the city a great many people who have friends and relatives in different parts of California, at the present moment cut off from all communication by wire.

Besides these there are several Edmonton people visiting in San Francisco at the present time, some of whom have only been gone from the city a few days.

Mr. A. Crystal is one of these unfortunate whose family is in the danger zone, and apparently cannot be reached by wire or any other way. Mr. Crystal intends leaving for San Francisco on this afternoon's train to try to find his wife and children.

Mr. E. Grier, lately market clerk of Edmonton, is in California with his wife and daughter.

P. E. Butchart, who is in California on a holiday, was in Los Angeles on the 11th, and intended to go to San Francisco when last heard from.

Mr. J. T. Blower, who left with his wife a few days ago for a trip to San Francisco, was heard from. They are safe in Vancouver.

BANQUET POSTPONED
Contrary to the announcement made in the Bulletin yesterday the banquet to be tendered the members of the Legislature by the Edmonton Liberal Association has been postponed until next week. The date has not yet been set and announcements of this will be made later.

SAN FRANCISCO DEVASTATED BY EARTHQUAKE AND FIRE

Only Wire Working is in Hands of Government, and Only Fragmentary Reports are Available of Most Appalling Disaster of Modern Times—Palaces Surrounding Golden Gate Grumble Like Card Houses and are Shaken Into the Sea

THE WHOLE CALIFORNIA SLOPE WAS AFFECTED BY THE SHOCK

Troops Parade Streets and Protect Property From Vandalism.—Capital Punishment for Ghouls Who Rob Bodies of Victims or Break Into Buildings. Two Battleships Sunk in the Harbor

THE SCENE OF DESTRUCTION

San Francisco, April 18.—In the confusion which reigns everywhere it is impossible to learn full details of the disaster caused by the earthquake. The Call and Examiner buildings, as well as the Western Union building, have been wrecked and large departmental stores also ruined, but the earthquake occurred at an hour when they were empty and no loss of life is reported.

Farther east on Market street, toward the ferry slips is a section occupied by cheap lodging houses, and hotels, and here the loss of life is reported to be great, although the extent of it is not ascertained. Fires are burning in a number of places along Market street and the water mains having burst the authorities have resorted to dynamite to check the progress of the flames.

Millions of dollars worth of property have been destroyed. Fire in the vicinity of the Palace and Grand hotels is rapidly approaching these buildings and from present indications they will fall a prey to the flames within a half hour. The Examiner and Call buildings are also in imminent danger. As the hours go by excitement grows more intense. Every few minutes explosions are heard as buildings are blown up to stop the progress of the fire. The fires are spreading, and if the wind comes up San Francisco will experience the greatest conflagration of modern times.

On lower Market street the main thoroughfare of the city, many blocks have

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., April 19.—The city is under martial law and looks to be doomed as the fire is entirely beyond control. St. Agnes Insane Asylum near San Jose has been destroyed and 400 inmates killed. Berkeley is demolished. The State University is at Berkeley.

There was a recurrence of the shocks at 6.30 p.m., and many buildings standing after the early shocks were wrecked by this earthquake.

Reports received from Palo Alto say the Leland Stanford University is practically destroyed.

Troops are patrolling the streets and have orders to shoot down anyone caught robbing the dead or wounded or breaking into buildings.

The Oakland Fire Department and all others available in California and the Pacific Coast have been called upon, as most of the residential portion of the city is of wood and the fire cannot be stopped. The wind has turned and has increased in velocity. The citizens are in hopeless despair and the city is in a wild panic. Slight shocks continue from time to time. The magnificent Palace Hotel collapsed in a severe shock shortly before noon yesterday burying all those within the walls. Three hundred bodies have been taken out. The supply of dynamite used on buildings to stay the fire is exhausted and the waterworks are destroyed.

One thousand buildings have been destroyed so far. The fire department is helpless, and unless the fire can be stayed quickly the entire city will be destroyed.

From the point of view where the telegraph wires are located the city looks to be a seething mass of fire. The fire territory is nine miles square in one solid body and other fires are scattered over the city.

No definite estimate can be made as to the number of the casualties for people run panic stricken about the streets seeking missing persons and too distracted to talk coherently. Over three hundred bodies lie in the Mechanics' Pavilion, which has been transformed into a morgue. Police wagons are arriving momentarily with other silent forms garbed only in night clothing torn and bleeding from the buffeting of the subterranean terror. The Postal and Western Union Telegraph Co.'s building, the Examiner building, the Chronicle building and scores of structures not constructed in the latest method of earthquake proof design are either total wrecks or so badly damaged as to be beyond repair.

From the Examiner building on Third street not a building has either escaped wreckage by shocks or destruction by flames. In Mission street hundreds of people have been found in the ruins of cheap lodging houses. The flames drive away the police, firemen and volunteers before the bodies can be reached. The scenes in the streets are indescribable. Many women have died from fright and depots are crowded with people hurrying out of the State.

Seventy-five or more persons were buried in ruins when the Valencia Hotel between 17th and 18th streets fell. Not one of them can possibly be rescued alive.

area of the city in which the destruction is practically total, comprise fifty blocks.

Since the first shock there have been several shocks, and the end is not yet. The area covered by the earthquake is about fifty blocks, in which the buildings have been almost totally destroyed. The greatest damage was done east and south of Market street to the Bay, on the Avenue, Ransom street, Mission street, Battery street, Front street, Davis street Drummond and from Montgomery west to the Bay. Seven fires are burning in various parts of the district, and slight shocks are being felt. The burned portion includes all within the lines of East Mission to First, to Bush, to Ransom, to Clay and east to Mission. The section burned begins at Market to Third, Third to Howard, to Fourth to Market. The earthquake broke the water mains, wrecked the pumping station, made debris of the fire engines and left the city at the mercy of the fire. In the burned district were many manufacturing establishments of brick and timber which withstood the shock but a few seconds fell in an easy prey to combustion. Workers in these factories and in the frame cottages which were tossed about as the wind tossed card houses, were crushed to death by falling timbers. The dead are being carried from the destroyed buildings in dozens.

Men and women were shaken from their beds and ran here and there pleading to be taken to mining friends. Every street is littered with bricks, stones and frame work of fallen structures. The seven million dollar city, built of solid stone, is a heap of ruins. The dome alone stands. The post office has collapsed. The majestic theatre is also gone. The electric light and gas plants are broken down.

EMPLOYS ENGINEER

R. R. Kealy, a Cornell Graduate, a Present in the City, Gets Position.

R. R. Kealy, a graduate of Cornell University, and a man whose references show that he has had a wide range of experience in municipal and electrical engineering, was picked out by the council last night from among a bunch of eighteen applicants for the position of city engineer. Mr. Kealy is already in the city and is to go on duty at once.

The appointment of the city engineer and the hearing of the case of the Mays Coal Co. were practically the only matters of any consequence that came before the council last night. H. W. Dawson presented the case for the Mays Coal Company. It appears that the Mays Coal Company entered into a contract with the city to deliver "approximately" 4,000 tons of coal at a price of \$2 per ton; that this contract was supposed to extend over a period of one year, commencing August 1st, 1905, but that the city in pursuance of this contract has already taken some 5,500 tons. It appears according to the statement made by Mr. Dawson, that while the company was in a position to supply 4,000 tons at the price stated within the period, that they could not supply the amount required according to the present average rate of production, namely 8,000 tons at \$2 per ton, and Mr. Dawson asked that as the city had already gotten 5,500 tons on a contract which called for 4,000 tons, that for the balance of the amount that they will require for the remainder of the term that the city should pay 25 cents more.

The matter was discussed by the aldermen and a lenient view of the case was taken. Alderman Griesbach moving and Alderman Manson seconding that the city should pay the extra 25 cents until the fulfillment of the term. Commissioner Kinnaird reported that he had submitted the case of the Edmonton Wool and Wood Co., with regard to the taxes on the wool warehouse, to the city solicitor for an opinion and the solicitor had stated that in his opinion the wool warehouse was exempt from taxation according to the bonus arrangement entered into by the city with the company. The city solicitor was called in and asked for a written opinion on the matter, which he handed in.

The report of Mr. McNaughton, the chief engineer at the power plant specifying the improvements that were to be made to the plant, at a cost of \$10,000, was handed to the council. Mr. McNaughton's report, which has already been accepted and the order already given.

(Continued on page eight)

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Lath. Shingles. Lime.
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SAFE PRICES

A double corner on 5th St. and Saskatchewan Avenue \$1500
Lot 77, corner 10th St. and Hardisty Ave., a beauty, \$1450
Lot 161 on 13th Street, H. B. R., \$850
Lots 39 and 40 in Block 23, R.L.12, a snap at (each) \$500

We are in a position to sell any of the above lots on easy terms. CALL and SEE US.

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LIMITED.

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been destroyed. A big fire is raging on the corner of Sanson street and Pine street. The wildest rumors as to the loss of life are coming from the newspapers.

No reports have been received from outside San Francisco, but the damage must have been enormous. Oakland suffered severely, and at Santa Fe the roundhouse and shops at Point Richmond have collapsed, and the entire water front is burning.

The San Francisco post office has collapsed, also the fish market, killing six. Fire Chief Sullivan and his wife have been badly injured. The Grand opera house is burning, fiercely, and a ten story building adjoining the Grand opera house is doomed and the big buildings between the theatre and St. Patrick's church. People are fleeing from the Palace hotel. The gas works, south Market street, have been blown up, and this started another big fire in that section of the city. A portion of the mission, miles from business section of the town, is in flames. Fire began at Twenty-second street and is rapidly moving eastward. Should the wind increase it may sweep the entire southern section of the city.

In Oakland five persons were killed by the collapse of the Empire building. The block at the junction of Market and Pine streets is in flames and will be a total loss. The Pacific States Telephone Co., the Rialto building, National building, twelve stories, Mutual Life building, have also been destroyed, also the Valencia Hotel between 17th and 18th streets. On Valencia street a five story frame building toppled over into the street. A lodging house on Seventh street entirely collapsed; it is on fire and seventy-five or eighty persons are hurt in the flaming ruins. At Twenty-second and Mission the dry goods store of Liham is on fire, threatening the destruction of the entire block. At Eighteenth and Valencia streets there is a crevice in the street six feet wide and the entire sidewalks are torn up. The street car tracks are badly twisted in the southern section of the city and traffic is at a standstill. At the Southern Pacific hotel water is being carried into the building from outside sources for the use of patients. Many persons suffering from injuries are seen on the streets making their way to the different hospitals. The Episcopal church and the Studebaker carriage factory on Tenth street are wrecked badly. Fire which has been raging in the vicinity of Fourth and Stevenson streets has got beyond control of the firemen, and the flames have leaped to the Winchester rooming house on the west side of Third street. Unless the flames can be checked here the Palace Hotel will be endangered. The water supply is entirely inadequate and powder is being used to check the flames.

All sorts of vehicles are being used to carry out of the danger zone everything of value.

Other buildings now on fire are the Phelan building and O'Farrell's store. The Palace Hotel is on fire.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED

Los Angeles, April 19.—General Funsten, commander of the presidio near San Francisco, has turned out the entire force of soldiers at that point and established martial law. About 400 dead have been brought into the Mechanics' pavilion at San Francisco and others are being brought in. The Call building has been destroyed and the flames are working westward.

GOVERNMENT TAKES OVER THE WIRES

Oakland, Cal., April 18.—Fully 100,000 persons have fled from San Francisco. The Government has served notice that it will take over the telegraph wires, and consequently this will be the last press dispatch from here for some time.

CLIFF HOUSE SWEEP AWAY

San Francisco, April 18.—From Cliff House comes word that the great pleasure resort and show place of the city, which stood upon a foundation of solid rock, was swept into the sea and not a thing stands.

SAN FRANCISCO IN RUINS

Los Angeles, April 18.—San Francisco was practically wrecked by an earthquake at 5.10 this morning. The shock lasted three minutes. Thousands of buildings were damaged or destroyed. No water can be secured and fires are breaking out all over the city. All wires with the exception of one are gone. The city hall, costing \$7,000,000 is in ruins. Modern buildings suffered less than those of brick and frame. Most of the people were asleep and rushed into the streets undressed. Buildings away and crashed, burying many occupants and panic reigned in the down town hotels.

KILLED AND INJURED PLACED AT 10,000

Chicago, April 18.—At the office of the general manager of the Santa Fe it was announced that a dispatch had been received from the officials in Los Angeles stating that 10,000 people had been killed and injured by earthquake shocks and fires in California.

BATTLESHIP SUNK IN HARBOR

Oakland, Cal., April 18.—As this dispatch is filed report comes to the effect that two United States battleships have been sunk off the San Francisco coast. The loss of life estimated at 450. These ships are believed to be part of the Pacific squadron which has been in San Francisco harbor. The business section of San Francisco is in ruins. Portions of the surrounding suburbs and towns are also ruined, and even now are being threatened by flames.

ESTIMATES OF THE DAMAGES

San Francisco, April 19.—The number of buildings wrecked is estimated at 1600 and the casualties are placed at 2500, though this estimate is of course not even approximate. The property loss is placed at \$100,000,000. The

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Not a bit. It's true we have an immense stock of Wall Paper, but it's the newest and most attractive in the city, and therefore sure to sell rapidly. We'd like you to see the display while the goods are fresh and clean.

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Come and look at our stock, we have some nice furniture to show you at tempting prices.

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Come fellows; a nice drive with a nice girl, on a nice day can only be enjoyed with a nice outfit. We have it.

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Car load horses arriving this week. A few teams for sale, also wagon and harness. Horses clipped while you wait.

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PHONE 46.

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Capital all paid up	\$14,400,000
Reserve Fund	\$10,000,000
Assets	\$158,232,409

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Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G. - HON. PRES.
 Hon. Sir George A. Drummond, K.C. M.G. - PRESIDENT
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Travelers' Circular Letters of Credit - And Commercial Credit issued for use in all parts of the world.
 Collections made on favorable terms.
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 Interest allowed on deposits at current rates.

Edmonton Branch

E. C. PARDEE, Manager,

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

Capital, paid up	\$3,900,000.00
Reserve Fund	\$3,900,000.00

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Deposits received and interest allowed on deposits of \$1 and upwards at current rates from date of opening of account and compounded half-yearly.

G. R. F. Kirkpatrick,
 Manager Edmonton Branch

Union Bank of Canada

ESTABLISHED 1865

HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC

Capital paid up	\$3,000,000
Reserve	\$1,300,000
Assets over	\$25,000,000

ONE HUNDRED AND TEN BRANCHES IN CANADA.

ACCOUNTS received on favorable terms.

SAVINGS BANK DEPT.
 In connection; deposits of \$1 and upwards received.
 American and Sterling exchange bought and sold.
 Drafts issued payable at par at any point in Canada or the United States.

J. J. ANDERSON,
 Manager, Edmonton.

CANADA PERMANENT

Mortgage Corporation

PAID-UP CAPITAL	\$ 6,000,000.00
RESERVE FUND	2,200,000.00
INVESTMENTS	25,241,111.57

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\$5 and under	3 cents
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HEAD OFFICE: HAMILTON, ONT.

CAPITAL PAID UP	\$ 2,440,740.00
RESERVE FUND	2,440,740.00
TOTAL ASSETS	29,000,000.00

Hon. Wm. Gibson, President; J. Turnbull, Vice President; John Proctor, George Rutherford, Hon. J. S. Hendrie, Cynan A. Birge, C. C. Dalton.

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 Interest at current rate allowed on Savings Bank.
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 Drafts bought and sold.
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Thrilling Pen Pictures of War

(By J. Gordon Smith, in the Vancouver World.)

Liaoyang, Manchuria, 1904.

On an arid August day, O. Kata came limping over a deep rutted road and sat beside me; his comrades, bandaged and with coagulated blood and caked dust on their faces, staggered to where a red-crossed flag floated over a walled hut. The heat-haze covered all.

Indistinct in its steamy mist flames flared high beyond the castellated city wall, the senile thirty feet of brick and cement built by Manchu apesmen centuries before. Dimly seen in the pitiless glare, fire-flashes gave place to whiffs of white smoke as hundreds of shells broke over the lowered gates, tilted tent and brown homes of a sequestered city. Screaming, twanging like the snapping of wires magnified a thousand fold, howitzers hurled missiles from batteries buried in warring millet, masked cunningly beyond the vision of the enemy's balloons or his lookouts on the high hills; field-guns flashed shrapnel from their maws of grain to redoubts and trenches beyond the plain.

On the sands of the river, now nearly dry, the marquis of the canvas showed plainly, the canvas showing boldly against the field of glaring yellow sand. Bearers concentrated there, bringing blood-bespattered men to rest with but a tissue of oiled paper between them and the caustic sand and until surgeons, blood-smeared and weary, washed the torn flesh, probed the wounds and bound new lint around them. At the foothills, amongst the burial mounds about the wrecked lama temple, huddled forms in khaki crawled nearer the entanglements, whose wires glittered in the bright sunlight; they crept nearer the trenches where faint-fleshed forms in steel grey showed at intervals.

Ten miles of trenches spluttered lead. No smoke indicated the rifleman, only a rumbling roll, now soft, then roaring with intervals of staccato spitting. Bent, huddled near the earth, groups of men almost indiscernible because of the similarity of the uniform and the sun-parched land, scurried forward with hail the sunlight glimmering on their bayonets like flashes of distant heliographs. Paint, in intervals when musketry was still and between the whip-like smacks of bursting shell the slogs of these fighting men sounded; their mad war cries drowned the agonized shrieks, death-cries of immobilized men dying horribly on stakes in palmed pits; the wild banshee obliterated the cries of those whose flesh was torn from them by the cruel barbs of the acrid barbed wire. All the noises of battle, loud and low, dinned over the sun-scorched plain; mines exploded, displacing tons of earth, and scattering mangled dead—the whole atmosphere pulsated with the tumult of war; the welkin rang discordantly with the myriad noises of battle.

Back over the dust-filled roads, torn by lumbering carts and heavy guns, bearers made their way. Limp, almost lifeless, the litter loads swayed as the war, victims of the sun, lay on the stream on the straw-colored gutters. From one unfortunate bearer, his side was water from a splinter of a shell which almost annihilated a gun crew. To the south, a long line of men, like a great dragon in the summer sun, winding up from the horizon, where its tail was lost in the fields of ripening millet. More guns were moving into battle. Bullock carts, immense, with great iron-studded wheels almost solid, with mules spanned in lines to lead the solid oxen, lurched forward to the cries of Chinese drivers; long lines of lightly-built ammunition wagons, scanty laden in comparison to the Chinese pack-horses, an ammunition case-awing on either side, with mats of rice and great cauldrons held fast in nets, soldiers trudging wearily along in single file; hand-carts, a long line of them, a jingling chant, a street song of home, such as coolies sang when they hauled freight carts on the Ginza—all the faintest parts of the great dragon swirled over the ruins.

The dragon was the artery that sustained an army of two hundred thousand and fighting men who fought to oust two hundred thousand foe-men from an ancient Manchu city on a merciless August day.

The route was marked with carcasses, whose putrefying flesh was torn quickly by packs of pariah dogs; skeletons marked the whitening bones. The Chinese picked their way along the wrecked railway, wires alongside the stumbling ghoulia, waiting until the stumbling horses sank on the roadway.

War raged over a burning steppe, a great plain whose crops his thousands of men and thousands of noly guns of hundreds of funeral piers where burial parties cremated some of the dead—other were tossed en masse into shallow trenches or left rotting in the sun, carrion for bird and beast.

But the spirits of those men were still with the army; so O. Kata told me. And the tale he told developed as a result of an inquiry as to the contents of a sack he carried.

"Tis nothing," he told me; "only the ashes of my brother."

"Augustus pardon," continued O. Kata, smiling bland. "He was an engineer; one of the gallant volunteers who went to cut entanglements on Shouhan. Not until they came before our Asada company did he let himself be known. He was a fine fellow, a brother of our honorable mother—she was glad to have two sons to die to serve the emperor. He told me to serve the emperor, but to die bravely not to mind her fate, but to die bravely when the time came. Jintaro, my brother, died bravely, a hero. As he was one known, a score of our pioneers returned from Shouhan. My brothers brought dead. I was weak, a coward; I embraced his corpse with tears. Now I have made a vow. I will take his ashes home since I have cremated his body. His manes stays with me; it is here now."

"Brother, I could not die yet, but I shall soon join you." He was no longer reciting the tale to me; he addressed the ashes.

O. Kata had been telling me of a regiment that blundered on the Asada division in the tall maize, and of the slaughter, of how the surprised Russians, with their rifles strapped to their backs, came singing as they marched to an ambulance which belched a cross-fire before those who fired rushed into a terrified throng and with bayonets and keen-edged Samurai swords strewn the grounds. As we divided our ration—he giving me rice for corned beef—he told me of a bloody charge of yesterday, when men in grey were piled thick in a captured trench—a place where the morning sun showed a tier of mangled dead.

Then the gunners called to us to help lift the mired wheels of a long-barreled field-gun from the river bed. Grunting, we heaved, and at last the heavy wheels were freed, the gun hauled across the shallow stream.

"Your name?" queried the artillery officer, abruptly, as O. Kata stood to the salute.

"O. Kata," replied the soldier. "They call them 'prince,' these soldiers!"

An instant later I lost a companion. O. Kata mounted the gun carriage and rode away, leaving me standing looking after the battery, with a card inscribed with many scrawling ideographs in my hand.

Then I rode to a faraway walled village, a cluster of mud-walled huts in a compound of hard-caked mud, built in squares, seeking a camp in one of these squares where fellow correspondents were gathered.

That night the heavens were colored red by up-shooting flames. The castellated walls of the native city were in the gloom; it was silent but for the ritual songs of causing lotuses and an occasional shriek, often the death-cry, of an unfortunate Chinaman. To the south, where the occasional blood-red tongues leaped at intervals and irregular rows of darting flame-flashes alone lit the night, there was the rattle of the rifles, now rolling faintly and afterwards in loud resounding volleys. Back from that inferno, where the din of death-dealing instruments had drowned all else, came bearers with groaning wounds, some pierced by clean-cut wounds that would soon heal, and others with death's grip closing on them. Heavy Pekin carts rolled in with loads of wounded, their blood reddening the new-bound bandages; corpses of those who had succumbed rolled on the wagon floor against the groaning living. The bearers told of the hell in the fighting line, of the parrying and thrusting, slashing and struggling, and of the terrible fire at distance so close that rifles almost touched at times in the darkness. They told also of the girdle of bayonets encircling the defenses. Quickly, in the light of burning stores which illumined a shell-wrecked railway station, trains were hurriedly laden. The wounded were the first care; then the munitions and stores were embarked. The troops retreated by road, some panic-stricken, some orderly, singing to the accompaniment of a rider with clanging bells, some too exhausted to care what befell.

Into the native city, revolver in hand, I dashed, flush with the excitement that was epidemic. I saw the Chinese stretched dead in his compound, the Russian shot down and his huddled body tossed into the river by the city wall. And with the flame, the shriek, and noise of the night dining about me, I ran down the muddy streets, past the great scrolls mounted high on iron poles before the barricaded yamen doors, past tiled gateways and temple entrances, under towered gates, seeming as one in a nightmare.

How I came to the Temple of the Three Long Rivers I do not know. How O. Kata San met me there is beyond me.

There we sat in the dim light of faint-flickering native lamps, filled with bean oil, before the fierce looking gods squatted in a niche behind the altar, eating the food which priests had fled from O. Kata, another soldier and I.

The incense of joss-sticks permeated the place, the odd muteness of the dank temple and the Manchurian filled the place. And it was so quiet, so still, so dimly dark with the dim glimmer before the altar. Most of the stone-slatted room was in darkness.

O. Kata still had his bag; it hung from his neck as on that day—it was yesterday, though it seemed an age—when I last saw him.

"You protected the ashes of your brother?" I asked him.

"I did," he said. He seemed to pay no attention to his companion, who was silent.

O. Kata filled the little bowls from the rice spread before us, and I and the soldier helped ourselves to the millet gruel. As we ate O. Kata told me of the horrors of the occupation, of the blood-just of victorious troops.

Then we spoke again of the dead; the ancestral tablets before the Chinese god reminded me of O. Kata's vow.

"Soon the Feast of Bon Matsuri will be held in Japan," said O. Kata. "The food of the august homes, my honorable sisters will dance the Bon Matsuri and little junks of straw, with flickering torches to reflect shimmering on the waters, will be set up on the river like souls launched on the Way."

"And you, honorable stranger, does your mind lead to home, the Bon Matsuri, and the matter floors, where the shadow of the pines falls at nightfall?" I asked, turning to the silent one.

"August one, you see him," cried O. Kata, excitedly. "Oh, fortunate you, with eyes that see those who are on the way."

"We are all on the Way," I replied, and turned again to the food, which I ate alone—my companions did not seem to be eating.

"Try, we are on the Way," said O. Kata. And, at the Shokohs, when the spirits of the dead assemble at the august homes of the emperor invoke the kami, we will meet the gods, the honored manes of warriors of long ago."

(Continued on page seven)

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is the finest suburban property in the city. It lies next to the Groat Estate, the best money-maker the city has had during the past six months.

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THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1906.

MAKING WAR ON SETTLEMENT
POLICY

From their unsuccessful attempt to persuade Alberta and Saskatchewan that the public lands located in these provinces would make an incalculable Provincial heritage the Opposition press has turned to an attempt to persuade the Dominion at large that this heritage is not extensive enough to last over night and that what is left of it should be withheld from free settlement and treated as a source of revenue for the Federal Treasury. The argument is that the Federal Government should essay the task which the Provinces respectfully but firmly declined to undertake, to raise revenue by the sale of public land. Nor does the argument appear to be discounted in the minds of the advocates by the consideration that the verdict of the west was the verdict based on experience—experience which by twenty years of stagnation and solitude taught the futility of attempting to settle an agricultural country by placing a tax on the efforts of its pioneers and which by ten years of ever increasing settlement and prosperity has testified to the success and wisdom of giving such land to the men who will bring it under cultivation. It is not so many months since Opposition members of the House of Commons very vigorously assailed the liberal grants made to the new Provinces in lieu of public lands and it would not be surprising if before the close of the present session the same members were heard arguing that the liberality of these grants should be made an additional reason for seeking to replenish the Federal treasury by the sale of Western lands.

Now as the free homestead is the attraction to the settler, the land policy of the Government is the basis of the immigration policy. While that land policy is maintained the immigration movement may be expected to continue; and while that movement continues it constitutes a sufficient justification of the land policy. If the Government could be forced to abandon its land policy the immigration movement would be interrupted; or if the immigration work of the Government could be brought to a halt the land policy would be enabled to represent the land policy as having failed in its purpose and to urge its abandonment. It is not unexpected therefore to learn that while the Opposition journals are busy assailing the land policy of the Government the Opposition members of the House have begun an attack upon the immigration policy and that the promises of the leaders and the nature of the attack give all necessary assurance that the purpose is not the scrutiny of the estimates or expenditures for the service nor the modification or betterment of the machinery by which the policy is given effect but the obstruction of the whole immigration work of the Government. Therefore while the Opposition press is engaged in an assault on the land policy by which alone the immigration policy can be made effective, the Opposition in the House has begun war with the hope of interfering with the success of the immigration policy and of casting corresponding but undeserved discredit on the land policy.

This dual attack constitutes an assault on the western settlement and development policy which has been the confusion and despair of the Opposition. Begun when nearly twenty years of mistaken policy and worse than mistaken administration had discredited the West in the eyes of the country and the world, had prevented its settlement, stifled its prosperity and handicapped its future with monopolies and concessions, this policy has in ten years induced settlement beyond the expectations of its most sanguine supporters, has conducted to a prosperity which has given an uplift to the entire Dominion, has broken the power of monopoly and done what could be done to free the country from the entanglements which corporations had ensnared its future. That this policy should awaken the wonderment and envy of the Opposition was natural; it now appears that it has awakened also their malice and arrayed them in battle for its destruction. That this destruction would work immediate and tremendous mischief to the country is unquestionable but no more so than that this fact will not be considered a sufficient reason for the cessation of warfare upon the policy which has been the preeminent triumph of the Laurier Government.

ENDORSES THE BILL

At a recent meeting of the board of trade the following resolution was passed:

"This board, of trade, having heard that a bill is before the present session of the Federal Parliament looking toward the enactment of a law for the complete preservation of the Sabbath as a day of rest, would give the heartiest endorsement to any effort being made to preserve as far as possible the Sabbath as a day of rest."

AUTHOR DENIES THE STORY

New York, April 16.—When Maxim Gorky arrived in this country he had stated to the immigration officers he was accompanied by Mme. Gorky. This morning the statement was published that his companion was not his legal wife, who, with his children remain in Russia. As a result of this publication, Gorky today issued a statement which, translated, reads as follows:

"I think this disagreeable act against me could not have come from the American people. My respect for them does not allow me to suspect that they lack so much courtesy in their treatment of women. I think that this dirt is conspired by friends of the Russian Government. My wife is my wife, the wife of Maxim Gorky. She and I both consider it too low to go into any explanation about this. Every one may say about us what they please. For us, it remains to overlook the gossip of others. The best people of all lands will be with us."

The published story went on to say that Madame Gorky, who is now with the author, is a Russian actress, with whom he has lived since his separation from his wife about three years ago. The explanation was that being unable to secure a divorce in Russia, because of the strong official strength against him, Gorky secured a divorce in Finland, and was married to Madame Gorky, a notary. When approached on the subject today, Gorky said:

"The publication of such a libel is astonishing and I am surprised that in a country that is famous for its love of fair play, and its reverence for women, such slanders should be given credence. She is my wife. No one ever devised or made by man can make her more so than she is now. The insinuations that the relations now existing between us is illicit, is a bare falsehood; never was union between man and wife more holy and more moral than that of ours."

Madame Gorky tried to appease her husband at this point, but he struck the copy of the paper in which the article appeared, and cried: "A lie travels fast, and I must overtake this one before it has gone too far. I will prepare a signed agreement for the press and see if right and justice prevail in America."

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Mark Twain and William Dean Howells, who agreed to serve on the committee with R. P. Hunter, the millionaire, and who had started to organize to forward the revolutionary cause, were seen by the reporter concerning the matter. "I do not know," said Mark Twain, "what effect the publication will have on the committee which I had agreed to join. In Russia, I am told that political and social conditions are more or less liberal, but in this country the manner in which domestic relations are held, is an utterly different one. I do not intend any how, to take any active part in the work of the committee, but I believe in sticking to the gag until every body else deserts. I will hear from the other twelve members before deciding whether I mean to get off the board."

Mr. Howell said: "This is too early for me to be quoted on this matter. It would never do for me to dispute or criticize this thing one way or the other in the public press. I cannot answer any questions at the present time. Yes, I agreed to serve on the committee. Will I resign from it? Really, I cannot answer any questions."

The Gorky family then left the hotel at the request of the proprietor, and went to the residence of H. M. Wisler in West 93rd street as the guest of Mr. Wisler.

these wolves are now becoming more plentiful. The reason that hunters and others give for this state of affairs is that from the State of Minnesota large numbers of red deer have been driven north by the onward march of the process of settlement. These deer are now making their homes among the wooded hills and shores of the Lake of the Woods. It is not likely that the building of towns will ever encroach upon the Lake of the Woods to the extent of driving from the forests the large game, such as moose and caribou, with which these woods are rich. Upon the thousands of beautiful islands of this lake a new home for these graceful wanderers, "the red deer," would be easily secured were it not for the fact that following in their daily footsteps are coming, too, the most savage and cruel of all the wild animals of North America.

Across the frozen lake, during the past winter, a few trails that every snow storm obliterated, or that wind across and around the drifts and among the numerous islands, lead to the few lumbering camps that nestle among the deep pine forests. So little traveled are these trails in winter that the wild and easily scared moose, caribou and deer, nearly upon their tracks, are seen in great numbers. On bright, warm days it is an unusual sight to see groups of these moose and caribou standing on the ice sunning themselves or disporting in the snow.

Now among the tracks of these members of the deer family too often can be seen the ominous footprints of "Monstere le loup." Passing along by some deeply wooded island, from out the forest depths, a fresh track made by the dainty feet of a red deer is seen. On either hand at varying distances the freshly fallen snow is heavily marked by the tracks of the timber wolves. Ranging like a regiment of scouts and yelling like demons, they come following the flying deer. Turning now to the right, now to the left, but ever being driven irresistibly onward by cruel and gleaming teeth that flash in the soft moonlight from jaws that know no pity; until at last overhauled with fear, trembling in every limb, the tired chase relinquishes fight and dies by the cruel jaws of the snarling, yelling pack.

So numerous are wolves becoming that the Indians do not travel unless well armed or in parties. Only a few weeks ago an Indian living at La Dalles, on the Winnipeg river, was chased by a band, and had to take refuge in a tree throughout a very long, cold night. He fortunately managed to last out until daylight, although nearly perishing from cold. The skins of these beasts are not of much value commercially, and were it not for the bounty of \$15 paid by the Ontario government it is doubtful whether any determined efforts would be made to exterminate them. As it is, however, the bounty is a very great incentive, and throughout this winter large numbers of these skins have been brought in. They have been captured by taking advantage of the keen sense of smell that these animals possess and by using all the cunning of the hunter. With anything they have been lured to what is perhaps a hideous death, but not when the cruel cunning of these animals is considered, an unmerited one.

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The Italian Ministry

The advent of Sidney Sonnino as premier and minister of the interior in company with Ettore Sacchi, acknowledged leader of the Radical party, and a Republican in theory, is a notable event. Eight years ago, Sacchi and Pantano were the most formidable and successful opponents of Sonnino, then the supporter of Pelloux and his reactionary measures growing out of the disorders that occurred in all the great centres from Milan to Bari. Coercive laws were introduced in parliament, and then the obstructionists, none more determined than Sacchi and Pantano, commenced operations and rendered all discussion impossible. On this, Pelloux obtained the royal decree which converted the obnoxious bills into law. Again Sonnino stood by Pelloux, and by deeds and words proclaimed the necessity for the intervention of the crown. He was at that time the best-hated man in Italy; all his real services to the country forgotten or reviled. Real services they were, for when he undertook, between the years of 1893-96, to reorganize the finances of the country, Italy was on the verge of bankruptcy—the government discredited by the bank scandals, commercial and industrial depression, offering apparently no resource. Setting his shoulders to the wheel, he succeeded in lifting the state coach out of the rut, by economy to the bone and merciless taxation he restored equilibrium between revenue and expenditure, and gained a signal victory. The country as a whole, breathed freely; honor was saved; foreign nations applauded. But the taxpayers, bleeding at every pore, hated the hand that had saved their country at their individual cost; and when the hour of vengeance fell, they added their stones to the hailstorm that assailed the unpopular minister. "The skies might fall but never more could Sidney Sonnino act on the ministerial benches." Yet, there he is, prime minister, home minister, acclaimed as a necessity by the country, and feebly opposed by the supporters of Giolitti and Fortis.

The modus vivendi with Spain aroused the hostility of all the wine producers, vendors, and consumers of the country. Fortis declared that he would stand by his colleagues. They were assured, but some of the wine producers affirmed their confidence in the general policy of the ministry, and Fortis, in an evil hour, allowed himself to be persuaded to attempt the reformation of the cabinet. No one would join the second Fortis ministry—no one of any note or value. On which, after a crisis of forty days, he presented himself to the house with seven new and three of the old ministers.

The scene of the three days that followed explains the phenomenon of a Sonnino-Sacchi-Pantano ministry. Fortis attempted a feeble refutation of the arguments brought forward by the chiefs of the opposition, and at the close challenged Sonnino, "who appears to be the commander-in-chief of these diverse oppositions (cries of yes! yes! from all sides of the house) to expound his and their ideas. My opinions I will explain when I know yours," Sonnino did unfold his views, and the house listened to his lucid speech with breathless attention. He reviewed the history of the past five years, reiterated promises of reform, not one fulfilled, and no shame manifest when delinquencies were brought home to the sinners. He dwelt as an instance of the ineffectuality of the Fortis ministry, on the postponement of the railway liquidation. He next depicted the anarchy and chaos of all the administrations of the state; then dwelt on the government of local administration of the southern provinces, and narrated the election scandals of the late bye-elections at Amalfi and Gaeta, where the courageous interference of the government and its agents had brought the communes to the verge of revolt, ending in the fortunate defeat of the ministerial candidate. Of his criticisms of the general corruption, of the anarchical condition of elementary instruction, of education in general, of military disorganization, no resume can give an idea; but his animadversions will be remembered when he puts his hand to the helm, as will also his exposition of the great public services of transportation and communication—railways, trams, post, telegraph, telephone, etc. In ecclesiastical policy he maintained his invariable position—neither persecution, provocation, nor petty warfare; respect for all creeds and opinions; loyal observance of the law of guarantees, and at the same time rigorous and vigilant maintenance of all the rights of the state, which ought to be fully able to provide for its own aims and intentions in the field of education, morality and culture. This state, in short, must be capable of carrying out its own policy, and yet allow dissentients to labor freely to attain theirs.

Only one deputy arose to defend the government. Giolitti's self-defence was weak and continually interrupted and contradicted. "The only other speech tending to elucidate the why and wherefore of the presence of radicals in the present ministry was Sacchi's, who gave his reasons for voting against the ministry, while admitting that a cabinet 'all of one color' is at present impossible." He had no fear for liberty "acquired and defended by a people imbued with a sense of its rights and duties." It is the practical use of liberty that is now necessary; its application to all the wants and energies of the national life, whereas during the government of Giolitti and Fortis, lethargy and paralysis of all activity have prevailed. He objected to the methods of military administration, to the application of the enormous funds appropriated, to the utter neglect of the tributary reformations and possible without disturb-

ing the equilibrium of the budget. The house, which had, at Sonnino's suggestion, allowed all the chief men to speak now clamored for the question, and the minister accepted Flammarino's motion that "The house approves the declaration of the government and passes to the order of the day." Silence was maintained while the roll of the deputies was called, with the result—yes 184, nays 221; a clear majority of 33 votes against the government. The ministry resigned at once and the King accepted their resignation and called upon Sonnino to form a new one.

As the total 221 days belong to all parties—the most numerous Conservatives, amounting to, not more than fifty—this necessitates a coalition ministry. The difficulty in forming one lay in the choice of the representatives of the various non-Conservative parties, exclusive of, of course, the Socialists. Hence, Sonnino's appeal, first to Sacchi, then to Pantano, both of whom had served several others to form part of former ministries headed by Zanardelli, Giolitti, or Fortis. Why have they now accepted? Because they feel that if they will be able to carry out some of the measures which they deem essential to national progress, neither of them imagining they will be able to execute all or even a considerable part of their project. They stand two radicals in company with seven more or less Conservatives, and the Guicciardini, descendant of the great historian, as foreign minister, will but follow the trend of his predecessors, maintain the ties and cultivate the cordial relations with France which already exists. Luzzatto, who has often figured as minister of finance, and now becomes secretary of the treasury, is a staunch supporter of co-operation and popular banks. Paolo Boselli, another ex-minister of finance, as well as of foreign affairs, and of public instruction, returns to this last unthankful office. Salandra, who returns to the ministry of finance, is recognized as capable and of high integrity; he was one of the staunchest opponents of the divorce bill which was so nearly carried by Zanardelli, and of which Sacchi is the zealous supporter. Carmine, well versed in finance and railway questions, is minister of public works (may his good angel inspire him!) Alfred Baccelli, a young poet, chiefly known as his father's son, will have charge of posts and telegraphs. All these Liberal-Conservatives are well known and are recognized even by their adversaries as men of worth, talent, culture and experience.

There remains the premier: Sacchi the new minister of justice, and Pantano, the new minister of agriculture. Sonnino, born in 1847, of a very wealthy family, took his degree in law at Pisa in 1867, competed for and won a post in the foreign office and was attached to the Italian legations at Madrid, Vienna, Berlin, and Versailles, observing and analyzing. He then returned to Italy, where he and his inseparable friend, Leopoldo Franchetti, devoted themselves to social questions, in connection with Villari, whose supreme merit is that of having been the pioneer in Italy of the study of dialects and its remedies. The two volumes published by him after a diligent personal inspection of Sicily are treasures of accurate detail, photographs of the awful conditions of the island, apt and suggestive of the remedies which the state, proprietors, and the people themselves might attempt with benefit. Sonnino and Franchetti published and edited a model weekly review, the *Rassegna Settimanale*, which had then no rival, and has never had a successor. Assuredly both he and Carmine, the new minister of public works, have convinced themselves that the solution of the railway problem is possible; also that they are capable of performing what the state and the nation have entrusted to them. They find no more active, ardent colleagues than the two Radicals, Sacchi and Pantano. Ettore Sacchi, fifty-seven years of age, entered the house in 1883 and enrolled himself under the banners of Bertani and Cavallotti, but, though inclined to the Republican faith, he has gradually grown to believe that all necessary reforms and measures are attainable under monarchy if its administrators are honest, active and capable.

Pantano, whose acceptance of office has astonished many and utterly scandalized the holders of antediluvian prejudices, was born in 1848. He took his degree as surgeon and physician, but at once devoted himself to the study of sociology, in which he is acknowledged proficient. A Garibaldian on the edge of emigration, he followed the Duc in his pilgrimage through Sicily to the "bitter mount" where the hero's blood shed by the King to whom he had given Sicily and Naples, so revolted his Bent on the passage of certain measures on emigration and other financial and social measures, he had refused all former offers, accepted after one night's reflection, the invitation made by Sonnino in person at his bedside as he was ill.

The House is to be reopened on the first of March. Meanwhile, Sonnino has given orders for the cessation of the sequestration of telegrams; Sacchi has ordered the authorities to sequester no more newspapers, save for violation of actual law, and never, unless the cases are followed up by immediate trial. Six million have been added to the ten already voted for the urgent necessities of Calabria.

In 1898 he and Sonnino fought a man to man and ended in a draw. But, this time, over and victory won, Pantano returned to his garret study and elaborated his projects for emigration, agricultural and economic questions, showing real competency in tariff matters. Often selected as reporter on commercial and industrial questions, he was chosen to regulate several negotiations with Switzerland and Austria.

One five years since the Republicans at the congress of Ancona carried some absurd rules for the conduct of elections and elected, on which he quietly but publicly withdrew from the association and from all official contact with his party. Ousted from his old college of Terni, in 1904, chiefly through the hostility of his late comrades, he was elected for Giarre in his native Sicily.

ALL SAINTS ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the congregation of All Saints church was held last evening in the school room. After the minutes of the last Easter meeting had been read, the rector presented his report, which was very satisfactory, and the secretary gave a verbal report of the finances of the parish, a finished statement of which it had not been possible to prepare. The secretary was instructed to have the statement completed, audited and printed, and have it ready for an adjourned meeting to be held on April 30th.

The following were the officers elected: People's Warden, G. P. Blythe. Rector's Warden, T. Grindley. Vestrymen, E. C. Pardee, C. W. Strath, Dr. Barrow, O. M. Biggar, Harold Biley, and F. T. Fisher. Auditors, St. Geo. Jellett and A. Robson.

The building, finance committee was reappointed, the members being Messrs. Kirkpatrick, Fisher, Emery and Strath.

A committee was appointed to deal with certain matters regarding the choir and music.

The matter of completing the aisles was left with the rector to secure information and report at the adjourned meeting by one of the members.

The meeting adjourned to meet again on April 30.

SOME RARE PAINTINGS

The oil painting of Boulder Canyon, Colorado, now on exhibition in the window of the Douglas art and wall paper store, next door to the Bank of Montreal, is only one of many by the same artist, Mrs. A. L. Forrester, now on exhibition at her home on Namayo street.

Mrs. Forrester has had thorough training in both the French and English systems of art, and as an artist she has received very favorable mention in the London Art Journal and also in several American publications. During her stay in Santa Barbara, California, many of her paintings were sold to wealthy eastern tourists who spent their winters in that place. Among her collection at present may be mentioned "Sunset on the Mississippi," "Scene on Lake George," "The Three Sisters," "San Luis Valley, Colorado," and many others, besides a great number of sketches in their original state. Upon her arrival in this city, some weeks ago, vacant houses and apartments were at a premium, and the only place obtainable was a small cottage on the corner of Namayo ave. and Clarke street, just opposite Altner's grocery store, where she now resides, and where all lovers of art are made welcome, whether their visit is in the way of business or merely social, as she is very desirous of becoming acquainted with some congenial artists. She is at home to callers on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of each week.

Several Pairs of Ladies' Dongola Kid Bals. Medium Military Heel. Good Sizes. Excellent Value at \$3.50. Friday - - \$2.75

Just to Satisfy Yourself Ask Your Well Dressed Friend If That New Suit Is A "FIT-RITE."

Store Opens 8.00 a.m. Daily

REVILLON'S DAILY STORE NEWS

Store Closes 6 p.m. To-day

FRIDAY IS LADIES' BARGAIN DAY

SPECIAL

A Magnificent Line in

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Regular \$1.35 Quality.

All New Goods.

Friday Price

68c. per yard.

A Few Pieces of

Huckaback and Roller

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At 10c. per yard.



27c.

Per Yard is all we are asking you to pay for the last of our

CORDED WASH SILKS

In both Black and White.



SPECIAL

Two Pieces Only of Genuine

Harris Tweeds

Regular \$1.50 Quality.

Wears Like Iron.

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A Small Quantity of

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Regular 35c. Quality.

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A FEW PIECES OF PRINTS AND MUSLINS. REGULAR 15c. QUALITY. FRIDAY 10c. PER YARD

Several Pairs of Ladies'

Dongola Kid Bals

Medium Military Heel.

Good Sizes.

Excellent Value at \$3.50.

Friday - - \$2.75

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In Odd Lines.

Good Sizes.

Regular \$3.00 to \$4.00.

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COFFEE

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REED'S STORE.

Corner of Jasper and Second Street. PHONE 365.

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Nine-room House on Queens Ave., south of Clara Street, only \$2800; half cash, balance easy terms.

Lot on 3rd Street, near Jasper, \$5500; terms.

House and Lot on 4th Street, one block from Jasper. Modern, up-to-date in every respect, at \$5200. This is a snap and will be sold on very easy terms.

Several good building lots in the East and West End of City, close to Jasper, from \$425, up.

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REAL ESTATE AND FARM LANDS.

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Insurance and Financial

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Agents

Jasper Ave.

Next to Bank Montreal

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GO TO "IT."

I SEE A LIVING IN "IT."

FORT SASKATCHEWAN IS "IT"

"IT" IS GROWING RAPIDLY.

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to invest in. Lots 50 x 150. Prices run from \$25.00 each upwards. Situated from five to seven minutes' walk from the Railway Station. School and Churches.

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320 Acres of Land 22 miles due east of Edmonton per acre; half cash, balance 1 and 2 years. \$5.50

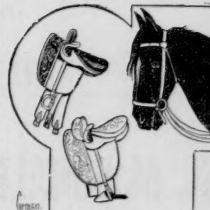
F. FRASER TIMS, Opposite Post Office, Edmonton.

Or d'EASUM & MOUNT, Fort Saskatchewan.

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Appreciates our Saddles. Why shouldn't he? An ill-fitting, badly-made saddle hurts his back, and hurts his temper, too.

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We keep it three sizes, two and a half and three inch cylinders for one and quarter inch pipe and three and a half inch cylinders for one and half inch pipe. We are the sole agents for these pumps in this vicinity

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Money to Loan

A Large Amount of Private Funds to Loan. Current Rates of Interest. No delay.

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Real Hair Switches

At the Hair Dressing Parlors in the Fraser Block

MISS I. F. WILLIS

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A RICH SILVER DISTRICT RECENTLY DISCOVERED
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If you wish to test one of these Razors without RISK or OBLIGATION on your part, apply to us for details!
PRICES: Carbo \$2.00, Magneti \$4.00. For heavy blades Carbo \$2.50, Magneti \$4.50. Free Booklet "Hate to Shave." REVILLON BROS. LIMITED.



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of people who could be land owners if they wanted to. It doesn't take so much money by our plan. All they need is a ten dollar bill. The balance we accept in small convenient payments. Be they know it they OWN A LOT.

And it won't be in some desolate faraway region that will never improve.

It will be in a locality that is bound to improve and increase in value. If you want to know where such lots are, drop in here and ask us.

We think we can show you the best and easiest real estate proposition you ever heard of.

We have Rosedale lots at \$65 and \$85.

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A few choice lots on Twelfth street for \$1,200 each, call and see us about these.

E. J. Taylor & Co.,
Corner McDougall and Jasper Avenue

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ever realized the difference there is in the Coal that is mined in the Edmonton District. If not, try a Load of

THE BRENTON COAL

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with us in the

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W.S. WEEKS CO.

For Sale

200,000 Acres
OF FINE

Wheat Lands

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ALBERTA and

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WANTED—

The W. S. Weeks Co.

EDMONTON, HEAD OFFICE

Saskatoon and Regina, Branches

BRAVED THE VOLCANO.
Naples, April 16.—After a hard ride on horseback up the side of the mountain the Associated Press representative today succeeded in reaching the highest habitable spot on Vesuvius where Professor Matteucci, director of the royal observatory, courageously has held his post throughout the eruption. The noted scientist was found to be comparatively calm and undisturbed by his recent fearful experiences. For three days Professor Matteucci and his little band were cut off from the outside world. Their provisions ran low and the rations consisted of cheese, bread and dried onions, until Professor Matteucci's urgent telegraphic appeal led a venturesome guide to push through on Friday with supplies for their relief. Meanwhile the professor kept at his instruments, taking observations and making calculations day and night while a perfect inferno raged about him.

As he came forward to greet the correspondent his blackened face and dust-covered clothes told of the ordeal through which he had passed. Prof. Matteucci was asked to tell in his own way the story of the cataclysm from the outside. He readily consented to do so and in good French gave the detailed narrative.

"I first observed Mount Vesuvius giving unusual signs about a month ago, when the lava began to flow, taking a southerly direction. This gradually increased as several small lava streams formed into one current. The real danger began the middle of last week. Then an enormous stream of lava came from the summit and other streams burst from the lower strata. Throughout the lava discharges the volcano was comparatively quiet and without electrical phenomena or explosions. The only ominous signs were the advancing wave of lava, and the cinders forming an enormous cloud in the shape of a pine tree over the crater. Our really terrible time came at 3 o'clock on Sunday morning and lasted until 8 a.m. The mountain, which hitherto had been quietly saving out a deafening roar, and a great rent was made in its cone. Huge rocks were hurled skywards. Some of them fell near the observatory, threatening to crush in the roof, but most of them fell far outside the observatory zone. There was no noise in the first discharge, but solid, bullet-like stones, which cut the roof and damaged the windows."

"At midnight on Saturday I ordered the women and children of the household removed. That was just before the roar of huge stones began, and I was left, with Prof. Piffer, of New York, my American assistant, and two domestics. There was scarcely any eating and all domestic order was abandoned. Through Sunday enormous blocks of stone rose to a height of 2500 feet from the crater, white ashes and sand were thrown much higher, but towards Monday the terrible shock of earthquake diminished. One of the worst features of the eruption was the unusual extent of the electric phenomena, the darkness being broken by vivid flashes of lightning, giving the sky a blood-like color, with short, heavy peals of thunder interposed. These moments were terrible, terrible, yes, it was a terrible night."

Concerning Mount Vesuvius in the future, Prof. Matteucci said, "I am unable to tell with any degree of certainty. I sincerely hope this eruption is over, but we can't tell whether another eruption may not come during the next minute. However, all my indications point to a period of calm for the next few days, and perhaps a week. But I was hopeful last night, although serious explosions occurred at ten o'clock in the evening without any warning."

Prof. Matteucci handed the representative a stone the size of a three inch shell, as a souvenir of his visit, saying, "These are very precious stones, some of them have hit me at one time or another. They represent my wounds."

The news from the Vesuvius region continues to be satisfactory; the sun was shining brightly this morning and the last vestige of the eruption is disappearing from Naples. The work of cleaning and sweeping is still going on here, but the city has resumed its normal appearance, while the reports from the villages and towns in the region of Vesuvius say that the people are gradually returning to their homes, the stores are being re-opened, the inhabitants of the towns which suffered the least are actively engaged in repairing their damaged homes and roads and churches, in which they are assisted by the troops and government engineers.

Rome, April 16.—King Victor Emmanuel has decorated Prof. Matteucci with the rank of Commander of the Order of the Crown.

WANTED—

A thorough dry goods man and window dresser. Apply to Box 8 Bulletin. Dy 93-94 chg.

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Lots cleared, also excavations, work done promptly. Apply Box 62 Bulletin. dy 92-93 pd

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Is open to give tenders for all classes of carpenter work, stair case, office and shop fitting a specialty. Plans prepared. Box Bulletin. dy 92-94-96 pd

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BIG SALE AT

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Messrs. Larue and Picard

Wish to notify the Public that they have decided to sell out their entire stock of

Dry Goods, Gent's Furnishings, Boots and Shoes

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Sale to Commence on 2nd DAY OF APRIL, 1906

and will continue until the entire stock is sold out.

Store to open every morning during sale at 8:30 and close at 6 p.m. sharp. This is a grand opportunity for the Householders of Edmonton to buy their requirements at such prices as these. Never in the history of Edmonton was there such a complete stock offered to the public at less than cost price.

No goods let out on approval during sale. Come early and avoid the rush and get your pick through the stock.

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Lots \$85 to \$250

ONE THIRD CASH BALANCE ONE AND TWO YEARS

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Call and list your property and let me know your wants.

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We have just opened up a line of goods that are money savers in all departments of the household. That for quality and price surpasses anything yet shown in Edmonton, which will, our up-to-date stock makes it an easy matter to furnish your home at the right price. We are assured that you will be satisfied with our goods and you are assured courteous treatment whatever you purchase of us.

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Edmonton Furniture Co.,
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Faith

You cannot be expected to have faith in Shiloh's Consumption Cure, the Lung Tonic, as a cure for Cough, Croup and all diseases of the respiratory system, if you have not tried it. We have faith in it, and we can assure you that it will cure you whatever the case may be. It is a sure cure for Cough, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the respiratory system. It is a sure cure for Cough, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the respiratory system. It is a sure cure for Cough, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the respiratory system.

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has cured many thousands of the most distressing cases, and we do not hesitate to say that it will cure any Cough, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the respiratory system. It is a sure cure for Cough, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the respiratory system. It is a sure cure for Cough, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the respiratory system.

Proof

is found in the many testimonials of those who have tried Shiloh and been cured. Mrs. Anna Taylor, Annapolis, Pa., writes: "I bought a bottle of Shiloh's Consumption Cure and found it very beneficial. I have two children and they had a terrible cough. I gave them everything I could think of, but they got no better until one evening my husband brought a bottle of Shiloh. We gave it to the children when they went to bed, and they slept all night. It cured them completely. I shall always keep it in the house."

SHILOH

25c with guarantee wherever medicine is sold.

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Portion of this Property has been sub-divided into Lots 50 x 150. Desirable Frontages on Fort Saskatchewan Trail
Prices from \$90.00 Up. Terms: One-Fourth Cash; Balance in Six, Twelve and Eighteen Months.

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Apply **JAMES McDONALD**

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Exquisite EASTER Styles Ladies' Neckwear and Belts

Distinctively new Easter numbers. In the fashion show of Sunday, none but the best have place.
Dainty Silk Collars, from 25c to \$3.50.
Turnovers 19c. to 50c.
Wash collars 25c. to \$1.50.
Chiffon Scarfs \$1.50.
Lace Collars, 25c. to \$2.50.
Silk waist, \$1 to \$12.
Fashionable corsets \$1 to \$1.75 per pair.
Fancy Silk Belts, from 25c to \$4.50.
Leather belts 25c. to \$1.25.
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EDMONTON'S HIGH GRADE CLOTHING AND FURNISHING STORE.

MEN'S EASTER SUITS.

Most Superb Display of Men's Easter Suits.

There is absolutely nothing lacking to complete our showing of Easter Suits, Easter Frock Coats, Easter Top Coats.

Every new style, every proper effect, everything that is rich and elegant and exclusive is ready for your choosing.

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Via the Short Line

Through First-class Sleepers. Dining Cars Serving Meals a la Carte. Fares Reduced Between Edmonton and Winnipeg and other Stations in Manitoba

Trains leave Edmonton Daily, except Friday, at 7:15 p.m., arrive at Winnipeg Daily, except Sunday, at 12:20 noon. Leave Winnipeg Daily, except Sunday at 8 a.m., arrive Edmonton Daily, except Monday, 10:15 p.m.

TICKET OFFICE:

At New C. N. R. Depot, Phone 379.
Further information furnished by the Agent.

THE STORY OF AN ACCIDENT

Edmonton, Alta., March 10, 1906.

The Empire Accident and Surety Co.,
London.

Gentlemen—I hereby acknowledge the receipt of your check for \$50.00 from your agent, F. A. AYLWIN, being amount of indemnity claimed by me for an injury to my foot received last month.

The claim was forwarded to you less than two weeks ago, and I wish to thank you for the prompt settlement of the same.—Yours truly,

(Signed) R. R. CROWN.

Mr. Crown met with the accident on February 9th, and the claim was received at the Company's Head Office, March 6th, 1906, for two weeks' indemnity. Cheque was issued for above amount same day, and received in Edmonton by Mr. Crown on Saturday evening.

The Empire Accident and Surety Co.

Of London, Issues the Most Up-to-Date Accident and Sickness Policies

The C. N. R. STORE AND LUNCH COUNTER

Seasonable fruits, early vegetables, flowers in pots, cut and artificial for Easter decorations. Finest chocolates, ice cream, Soda fountain drinks.

Special—Cheapest Bananas in the city.

Phone 172

AUG. FIBIGER, Jasper Avenue, opposite Fraser Avenue.

SPORTS

Nobody turned up at the meeting of the executive committee of the senior baseball team which was called at McDougall & Secord's office last night, and the meeting was postponed until Friday evening at six o'clock at the same place. It is necessary that there be a full attendance of the executive, as there are important matters to be discussed.

HOTEL ARRIVALS

ALBERTA—
H. F. Statta, Mason City.
W. L. Patton, Mason City.
R. Angus, Victoria.
R. H. Alexander, Kamloops.
J. R. Altward, Winnipeg.
A. S. Rosenroll.
J. A. Simpson.
J. McLeod.
C. W. Fisher.
C. H. Stewart.
W. P. Puffer.
Mr. Brick.
Mr. Bieden.
J. Austin Regan, Pessenden.
W. M. Davidson, Calgary.
W. S. Clay, Calgary.
Chas. Ward, Calgary.
N. Holmes, MacGregor.
J. G. Robertson, Calgary.
Mrs. Aylen, Fort.
Cecil Ward, London, Eng.
A. Egerton Leigh, London, Eng.
E. M. Robinson, Winnipeg.
W. J. Donohue, Selkirk.
S. A. Raymond, Selkirk.

PENDENNIS—
J. Thompson, Brandon.
Philip Pitt, Lewiston, N. Y.
C. R. Stanley, Calgary.

QUEEN'S—
Dr. and Mrs. Spaulding, Fort.
Fred Lippert, Mason City.
W. Raymond, Winnipeg.
R. J. Madies, Red Deer.
H. J. Stevens, Lloydminster.
H. Wilson, Independence.
John A. McKee.
Thos. Fordham, Rugby.
Pierre Brant, St. Sebastian.
W. S. Bront, Vegreville.

IMPERIAL—
L. Trillie, Exeter.
Chas. Foreman, Exeter.
P. D. McKenzie, C. N. R.
Ira Robinson, Vernon, B. C.
R. G. Watson, Bellingham.
A. Eason, Vermilion.

WINDSOR—
J. M. Farley, Battleford.
C. Helbert, Didsbury.
S. P. Friam, Innisfail.
C. Kettles, Pincher Creek.
R. Hanna, Toronto.
John T. Moore, Red Deer.
W. T. Pinlay, Medicine Hat.
John Ross, Yukon.
J. W. Woolf, Cardston.
D. H. Elton and wife, Cardston.
W. C. Simmons, Lethbridge.
W. T. Telford, Leduc.
Mr. and Mrs. Packham, Revelstoke.
A. D. McKenzie, Penhold.
J. R. Cowell, Red Deer.
Miss L. Triles, Edmonton.
Miss A. Clark, City.
R. G. Watson, Bellingham.
M. T. Kinipe, City.
Chas. T. Stacey, Red Willow Creek.
S. F. Barnes, Great Falls, Montana.
A. J. Robertson, Nanton.
J. A. O'Neill, Hayes, Red Willow Ranch.
Dr. Brant, Cardston.
Miss Featherstonhaugh, Fort.
B. Gibault, St. Jerome.
A. L. Smith, Battleford.
J. E. Thoren, Neudorf.
J. H. McAtkin, Winnipeg.
R. Kelsie McKee, Boston, Mass, U. S. A.
Chas. F. Bruce, Boston, Mass, U.S.A.

PEN PICTURES OF WAR Continued from Page Three.

men pledged to seven existences to fight the emperor's foe.

As he spoke I recalled a feast I had seen at this shrine built for the patriots at Kudan hill. I remembered a huge, empty hall, mat-floored, beneath a great overhanging roof, with stupendous beam-work stained grey by the elements; I remembered the thousands who had leaned against the chain by the entrance steps, who threw coppers on to the mat, who clapped their hands to call their honored dead, and peered so earnestly into the silent hall—the hall where all thought a ghostly company had assembled, a convention of the soldier-dead; of Samurai whale-bone and iron, with bows and spears; of old bushi in dentel iron armor, holding old Dutch arquebuses in their hands and of khaki-clad soldiers of the day with their brown hands clasped firmly on their rifle, the "Thirty-seventh year of Meiji."

We will join all our friends at the Shokonsaka when the fires of Inari are laight at the Shinto shrines; until then our names will fight with the Asada division; they will return when the regiments go home.

"Sayonara....Bowing ceremoniously O Kats San and his comrade, whose lips moved but gave no sound, left the silent temple, the candle flickering low as they moved so quietly to the entrance.

"Touch of sun, old chap; you're all right now." 'Twas a comrade's voice. "Some Jappies found you in a temple, sprawled out on the tiles."

FOR SALE CHEAP

One heavy team working horses, harness and wagon. Apply Richieu hotel.

dy 93-94 pd

WANTED
A thoroughly dry goods man and window dresser. Apply Box 8 Bulletin. dy 93-94

A GOOD DEED

to a valuable lot which lies in the line of great improvement

where values are advancing with great strides

where there is no risk and uncertainty

Is the Best Investment You Can Make

This is YOUR CHANCE to secure a Money-making investment in the purchase of some Choice Lots in

SHERBROOKE

NOTE—The price is \$75.00 per lot

NOTE—The lots are 50x140 feet

NOTE—The terms are 1-3 cash; balance in 6 and 12 months, with interest at 7 per cent

NOTE—This property touches the City limits

NOTE—This property is less than half a mile from the Hudson Bay Reserve

NOTE—That the Hudson Bay Reserve is the the probable location for shops and yard limits of all railroads which have still to come to Edmonton

For Full Particulars call or write to

McINTOSH & CHAUVIN

Norwood Block

REAL ESTATE AND
INSURANCE AGENTS

ONLY \$75 PER ACRE

QUARTER SECTION

WITHIN TWO MILES OF POST-OFFICE

Splendidly Situated for Sub-dividing.

Good Cottage. Forty-Five Acres Broken.

Fenced with Wire.

Apply to

T. A. STEPHEN.

STORE TO RENT ON JASPER AVE.

Apply to

FREDERIC FITZGERALD,
REAL ESTATE and FINANCIAL AGENT

Dear Mother

Your little ones are a constant care in Fall and Winter weather. They will catch cold. Do you know about Shiloh's Consumption Cure, the Lung Tonic, and what it has done for so many? It is said to be the only reliable remedy for all diseases of the air passages in children. It is absolutely harmless and pleasant to take. It is guaranteed to cure or your money is returned. The price is 25c. per bottle, and all dealers in medicine sell.

SHILOH
This remedy should be in every household.

AUCTIONEER B. Loughran

conducts sales in Town and Country on Bay Market every Friday and Saturday at 3 p.m. No charges on stock not sold. Low commission on Clearing Sales. Office International Land and Employment Office, First Street, and Dominion Dining Hall, Queens Avenue

KUNZ & CO.

Real Estate Agents.

Manufacturers Agents.

EDMONTON, FIRST STREET

Phone 435. P.O. Box 219.

REAL ESTATE IS THE BASIS OF WEALTH

Savings lead to wealth!
Good investments bring richest
Prosperity fosters contentment!
Own your own home and be happy.

Be wise and buy acreage in "City View Park" while prices are low and terms easy.

Be wise and buy Berkefeld Filters, the perfection of water filters.
For particulars come and see us.

Geo. Lalonde,
Merchant Tailor.

A Fresh Stock Just Received
Only the Very Best Fabrics
LATEST DESIGNS
CORRECT STYLES
Refined Workmanship.
A Call will be Appreciated

First Street, Three Doors North of Jasper

Farm and City Property for
Sale

by the

ASTLEY-JONES PIANO &
ORGAN CO.

Real Estate Agents

What Do You Drink? Edmonton Beer

SPIFF SUITS FOR

CAREFUL DRESSERS

If you could make \$10 in about two minutes, would you not be interested?
A tailor will charge you \$35.00 for a suit. He may be an expert in making some part of a suit, but in others only ordinary.
Regent Brand suits sold by us are superior in cloth and trimmings, while every part is made by a different expert.

Light checked worsted suit	\$22.50
Dark Worsted Invisible check	25.00
Dark Worsted Invisible Check equal to a tailor-made \$40 suit	28.00

Ask to be shown the newest patterns and styles in ties.

Complete stock of collars, just opened up.

GARIEPY & LESSARD

PHONE 26.

PROMPT FREE DELIVERY

OFFICE SUPPLIES

It will pay you to see our Stock of these Goods; a large stock well selected, and as cheap as you can find anywhere

MacKenzie's Bookstore

For Easter Meats

FINE BEEF	SELECT MUTTON
VEAL	POULTRY
SALMON	HALIBUT, Etc.

THE GALLAGHER-HULL Ltd.

Meat and Packing Company, Limited.

Men's Suits for Spring

We have the smartest lot of Ready-to-wear Suits that you ever saw, made of good materials in stylish patterns, cut in the latest styles and best finish. The coats are well padded and moulded into shape by hand, preventing them from losing their shape. See our display, and call and see our

EXTRA VALUE IN A \$15.00 SUIT

Compare them with the products of the best custom tailors, the materials, style, workmanship and fit. You will find they stand the test though the price is about half.

Crystal Palace Clothing Emporium.

OPPOSITE IMPERIAL BANK.

Northcote

Highest Point North of City.

Adjoining H. B. Reserve.

Lots 50 x 150. Price \$150 to \$200.

Terms: One-third Down; one and two

years balance at 7 per cent.

F. G. HALDANE & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS.

THE UNDERTAKER

J. B. Lubbock

First Street West

Phone 223

Night Call

P.O. Box 302

LOCAL.

In order to reach the News or Editorial rooms of the Bulletin, ring up Phone No. 450

—Mr. W. C. Simmons, M.P.P., member-elect for Lethbridge, is in the city likely to be introduced in the Legislature today

—R. B. Chadwick, the secretary of the Y.M.C.A. here, has opened up offices in the House Mission Work in the Assembly room of Alberta College on Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Music will be provided by the students.

—Rev. T. C. Buchanan will deliver a lecture on Home Mission Work in the Assembly room of Alberta College on Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Music will be provided by the students.

—The meeting of the executive committee of the senior baseball team, which was to have been held last night, was postponed until Friday evening at six o'clock at the office of McDougall and Secord.

—The Regina Leader of Tuesday, April 17, contains an account of the sad death of Miss Nettie McInnis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. K. McInnis, of that city, which took place on Tuesday morning. She was in her thirteenth year, and was a sister of Mrs. Gamble, of Edmonton, wife of Mr. Gamble, of the Government offices. The young girl was a favorite amongst her school-mates, and her death was regretted by all.

—A large advertising transparency is being exhibited in the window of McDougall & Secord in the shape of a large framed picture of the James McCready boot and shoe manufacturing plant. The picture shows the entire building and the immense staff of employees are seen at the windows. When lighted by electricity the picture represents the building as it appears at night. The company have opened a warehouse in the city on Second street, in charge of Geo. Stockand.

—As a due recognition of wheat growing as the leading industry of Western Canada, the Winnipeg Industrial Fair board will put up prizes for the cereal this year aggregating \$500. The first prize will be \$200, which is believed to be the largest award for an exhibition of grain made at any fair on the continent. This will be for Red Fife only. The prizes will range down to \$5 for fifth place. Provision will also be made for Alberta Red winter wheat, but all white varieties will be excluded from the honor list.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

A. Eason, of Vermilion, is at the Imperial.

J. M. Farley, of Battleford, is registered at the Windsor.

R. H. Alexander, of Kamloops, is registered at the Alberta.

Ira Robinson, of Vernon, B. C., is registered at the Imperial.

Cecil Stanley, of the Bole Drug Co., Calgary, is registered at the Pendergast.

John Nairn, and Wm. Platt, of Delmore, are registered at the Grand View.

W. M. Davidson, of the Calgary Daily Alberta, is in the city, a guest at the Alberta.

Mr. M. J. O'Donohue, M.P.P., and Mr. S. A. Raymond, of Selkirk, Man., are in the city.

Invitations have been issued for a reception at Government House on Friday evening.

Gordon Belcourt came in from Lac Ste. Anne yesterday and is registered at the Grand View.

E. M. Robinson, of the firm of Nares, Robinson & Black, Winnipeg, is in the city, registered at the Alberta.

W. C. Simmons, the newly-elected member of the Alberta Legislature, for Lethbridge constituency, arrived in the city last night, and is registered at the Windsor.

BRAEMER SOCIAL CIRCLE CONCERT

The Scotch concert last evening is evidence that it is not necessary to go outside of the city for talent for a first class entertainment. Every number was well rendered and as well received by the audience. Clarke's orchestra sustained its good reputation, and the Scotch airs delighted the audience.

Messrs. Jamieson, Stutchbury, Valpy and Pearson sang in excellent style. "John Anderson, My Joe."

Mr. R. S. Robertson then rendered "Of A' the Airts," in a manner that robbed it of none of its charms.

"Within a Mile of Edinburgh Town" was rendered by Miss Jessie Potter in her usual manner and the audience said, "You canna, canna, winna, winna go, unless you sing again," so "Jock o' Hazledean" was rendered on her recall.

"Turn Ye to Me," was the next selection, by Messrs Webster and Messrs. Hanby and Stutchbury, and it was rendered in a manner that left little to be desired, or rather "more" to be desired, as the audience demanded another and, "The Campbell's are Coming," gave life and vim to the entertainment.

Miss Jessie Cameron then sang "Bonnie Prince Charlie." Miss Cameron is the juvenile favorite of the city and could Prince Charlie have heard her he would have faced any foe for the charming champion. She sang "Coming Through the Rye," on being recalled.

Miss Ethel Webster sang "Angus McDonald." Miss Webster is a favorite with an Edmonton audience and she added to their good opinions last evening. "Bonny Mary of Argyll" was her selection when recalled.

Messrs. Hanby and Stutchbury's rendering of "The Standard on the Broom o' Mar," was particularly well received, and Mr. McLeod's "I'm a Scot," was generously applauded.

"Annie Laurie" lost none of its old time charm rendered by Messrs. Jamieson, Stutchbury, Valpy and Pearson, and "There was a Lad was born in Kyle," was sung in splendid style by Messrs Webster and Messrs. Hanby and Stutchbury.

The omission of the Highland fling was a disappointment, otherwise the entertainment was excellent.

EMPLOYER'S ENGINEER.

(Continued from Page One)

ready placed, calls for a new 300 h.p. boiler and other improvements of a minor nature. In answer to a question by Alderman Giesbach, Commissioner Kinnaird said that the installation of the new boiler, while it would not increase the pressure on the water mains would have the effect of materially increasing the volume of the water available for water purposes.

The matter of appointing a city engineer was then taken up, and the reading of the applications with the applicant's recommendations took the balance of the evening. Some of the applicants were undoubtedly men of high standing in their professions and men who had had large experience as engineers. Among them were the present engineer of Strathcona, who was at one time city engineer for Edmonton, the present city engineer of St. Catherine's, a couple of men in New York State, one in Syracuse and the other in Elmira, who had had large experience with construction companies, both electrical and drainage, and several engineers known all over the west as railway construction men, including one prominent employee of the Canadian Northern. The following are the names of the applicants for the position:

H. A. McLean, Goderich; W. C. Pomington, Toronto; J. A. Chalmers, Port Saskatchewan; H. S. A. Graig, Kingston; R. D. Wilson, Winnipeg; Simpson & Lewis; W. E. Stuart, Aylmer; J. W. Spackleton, Chatham; J. J. McLean, Toronto; Chas. S. Parke, R.N.R. Ingersoll; R. C. Finch, Elmira, N.Y.; Isaac Schwartz, Syracuse, N.Y.; A. J. McLean, Strathcona; Chas. W. Dill, Toronto; John Edington, Moncton; Jos. Hutcheon Guelph; R. C. Spackman, St. Catherine's; R. R. Keely, Edmonton.

In considering the testimonials of the different applicants, the one to whom the most weight appeared to be attached by the aldermen was the one of Mr. Keely from the Westinghouse people stating that he had served with distinction in England for that company on important electrical construction.

In making the appointment there seemed to be some difference of opinion on the part of the aldermen as to whether the new engineer could be appointed without asking the present engineer for his resignation. Alderman Mays said that they already had an engineer in Mr. Hargreaves, and that until he handed in his resignation it was very doubtful if the council could make any appointment.

Ald. Latta said he had understood that Mr. Hargreaves had resigned as city engineer.

The mayor said he thought that it undoubtedly was the opinion of the council that the city should have the resignation of Mr. Hargreaves. Mr. Kinnaird said that Mr. Hargreaves was down stairs in the city office and Ald. Giesbach went down to ask Mr. Hargreaves for his resignation, but returned in a few moments to report that Mr. Hargreaves was not there. The city solicitor was asked if the council had any power to appoint another engineer while they still had the present engineer on the staff. Mr. Beck said that he thought they had, but that the motion could be made to read that the old engineer was relieved of duty when the new engineer was employed.

A motion by Ald. Latta, seconded by Ald. Manson, that Mr. Keely be employed, and that Mr. Hargreaves be relieved of his duties as city engineer was passed unanimously.

Alderman Bellamy said that he thought the council was all wrong on the engineer business, that the city should have two engineers, as the electrical and telephone business was now becoming so important that it alone would require the attention of an engineer, and that the usual construction work of the city would require another one.

THE WEATHER.

Maximum .. 64
Minimum .. 40
Barometer .. 29.94

CITY OF EDMONTON.

To Contractors.

Tenders are requested for concrete walks on Namayo, McDougall and other streets of the city as may be required for the season of 1906.

Specifications may be seen and particulars obtained at the office of the City Engineer.

Tenders addressed "City Commissioners," to be delivered to the undersigned not later than Tuesday, 4th inst. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

GEO. J. KINNAIRD,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Edmonton, April 18, 1906.

CITY OF EDMONTON.

To Carpenters.

Tenders are requested for labor required in building plank sidewalks in the city for the season 1906.

Specifications may be seen and particulars obtained at the City Engineer's office.

Tenders addressed "City Commissioners," to be delivered to the undersigned not later than Tuesday, 4th inst. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

GEO. J. KINNAIRD,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Edmonton, April 18, 1906.

FOUND

Money found in C. P. R. telegraph office. Apply Bulletin office.

TO RENT

On very reasonable terms. Improved farm containing 320 acres of choice land. Apply to National Trust Co., Ltd., corner Jasper and First street. 91-93 chg

Furnace and Stove.
\$3.50 a Ton
Leave Orders at
MacKENZIE'S
Bookstore.

The Baldwin Coal Company.

WOOD

PHONE UP 219

CANDY & CO.

ART SHOES

When you get a good thing, stay with it. That's just what we are doing with Art Shoes. They're here again this year with a fuller range of styles, lasts and sizes that can't be beat in Canada.

Women's sizes, from No. 1, up; lasts B, C, D and E

Misses' Spring Heel Boots, from size 2 1-2 to 5. (Not Art Shoes). Something out of the ordinary. Have a look at the New College Cut. We have it in brown kid, patent leather and Vici kid.

Some swell GIBSON & CHRISTIE TIES, in Patent Leather and Vici Kid, black or brown. Drop in and see something in the shoe line you won't see anywhere else in Edmonton

Just Arrived—a full line of Child's, Misses' and Women's White Lawn Oxfords; also Women's, in grey canvas.

McDOUGALL & SEGORD

Phone 36.

Sole Agents for Art Shoes for Women

Our LARGE WINDOW on THURSDAY--OUR SPECIAL SALE DAY

will be filled with two lines of Parlor Tables from our stock that will convince you that these Special Offers are worth your inspection.

If you intend buying a Table, come early as the stock is limited in these two lines.

No. 1. Quartered Oak or Mahogany, size of Top 27x27, Regular price \$4.80.

THURSDAY SALE, \$3.45

No. 2. Quartered Oak or Mahogany, size of top, 24x24, regular \$4.00.

THURSDAY SALE, \$2.90

McINTOSH & CAMPBELL

EMPIRE BLOCK

Easter Greeting!

Next Sunday is Easter; are you prepared? How about your suit? What about your topcoat? Is your hat right? And your gloves, tie, etc.

SEE WHAT WE HAVE FOR EASTER

New Spring Suits, \$10.00 and up.
New Spring Overcoats \$10 and up.
20 dozen new hats just arrived.
25 dozen Easter ties just in.
Come here and be fixed up for the parade.

JOHN I. MILLS.

THE CLOTHIER AND HATTER

For Spring NEW OIL CLOTH AND LINOLEUM For Spring
At Hudson's Bay Stores

We have just shipped in direct from the leading English and Scotch manufacturers an immense stock of Oil Cloths, Linoleums and Carpets.

These comprise the very latest designs and colorings.

Oil Cloths and Linoleums are in the following widths, 13 in., 22 inch, 27 inch, 36 inch, 54 inch and 72.

Our Scotch Cork Linoleum is world-renowned for wear. We have also a full range of Inlaid Linoleum in a great variety of patterns.

The largest stock of Carpets and Rugs in the Northwest are now to be seen here. Tapestry, Brussels, Wiltons, Axminsters, Kidderminsters, etc., in all the newest designs and colors.

Hudson's Bay Company